the free end of the nasals, which may be related to the presence of a short proboscis. The zygomatie arch is strong and broad; the mandibles are provided with a long symphysis. The dental formula is I -§- C ⁀j⁀¹ Pm -g--^ M -§-. The teeth are prismatic and hypselodont, growing from persistent pulps. The molar teeth are slightly arched in form, whence the name of *Toxodon,* " *bow* teeth.[9]* The strong chisel-shaped incisors suggest the Rodents and *Hyrax** The cheek teeth, moreover, are by no means unlike those of Uodents in their pattern. They are at any rate not at aE like those of existing Ungulates. The small size of the canine and of the first premolar produces a diastema in the tooth series. The sacrum consists of five vertebrae, and the ischiuro. does not articulate with it.

The shoulder Made has a strong spine, but only a rudimentary acroroion ; nor is the coracoid well developed. The radius crosses the ulna, as in the Elephant; the whole fore-limb is shorter than the hind-limb, which must have exaggerated the hang-dog expression of the creature when alive. The elements of the carpus interlock in the modern fashion. Those of the tarsus, however, are primitive in lying below each other without alternation. Tlie carpus has a centrale. The fibula articulates with the caloaneum. The femur has no third trochanter. There are three toes to all the limbs. It is clear that this assemblage of characters will not allow the placing of *Toxodon* in any living Ungulate order. If the middle toes appear by their slight pre-eminence to approach the Ferissodactyle form, the peculiar surface contour of the molar teeth, letting alone the absence of a third trochanter on the femur, will not permit this classification.

Allied to *Toxodon* is the genus *Ne&odon.* It was so named from an ** island lobe '* on the inner side of the tipper molars. This creature, smaller than *Toxodon,* also differs from it in the fact that the dentition is complete, and in the patters of the molars, which is rather more complex. There is still the slight projection upon the premaxillary bones, but the nostril is directed more forwards than in *Toxodon.* The zygoma, too, is massive. The second pair of incisors in the upper jaw and the

outer (third) pair in the lower jaw form, biggish tusks in the adult. These and the molar teeth are, however, finally rooted, and do not grow, as in *Togcodoin*,* from persistent pulps. The genus is from, the older Tertiary of Patagonia. Five or six species have been described.
Some are as large as a Rhinoceros, others as small as a Sheep.